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THE BELOIT COLLEGE BULLETIN

November, 1902

THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

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NO. I.

This bulletin is the first of a series which Beloit College plans to send out to those thoughtful people who are interested in the larger life of the communities in which they live, in the hope that the general question of education may be considered of sufficient importance to merit at least the careful reading of the brief suggestions offered. The succeeding numbers will be varied as to subject matter.

Secretary Robert E. Speer of the Presbyterian Foreign Board said at the recent Toronto convention that the Board wanted forty ordained missionaries, twelve medical men, thirteen medical women and nurses and seventy unmarried women; and that at that time it had secured but a quarter of the men needed and one-sixth of the women. In the light of such a fact, two questions are forced upon us. How is the stream of supply for such service to be maintained? How shall all students, those about to assume positions of influence in the business and professional life of the time, be inspired to accept motives of public service and usefulness?

A city stricken with a fever epidemic gives instant and generous aid to the suffering people, but it also spends thousands or millions to clear up or completely change its water supply.

Whoever is honestly thoughtful for the betterment of the political and social conditions of the community in which he lives does well to study faithfully how the local problems may be solved, but is it not also wise to consider the question of the Source of Supply, whence shall come the young and strong equipped to lend valuable aid to such needs and many to spend their whole lives in some form of public service?

Consider, therefore, what it means that 90 per cent of students for the Christian Ministry come from the small Christian colleges of the country. (See p. 12.) Consider that this means, also, what is of even

greater importance, that such colleges are the ones best adapted for the inspiration of all their students to purposeful and useful living, whether they are in training for business, engineering, medicine, the law, or what not. (See p. 11.)

It is wise to care for the fever of social need by providing libraries, hospitals, settlements, and all good societies, but it is dangerous to neglect to provide for the fountain-head Source of Supply, the small Christian college, which sends out (1) almost all its men, not only to gain success in the business and professional world, but to use the power and influence of that success for the public good, and (2) numbers of men to spend their whole lives in such effort.

With the foregoing suggestions in mind, Beloit College asks that you read the information of the following pages, offered because Beloit has been a conspicuous Source of Supply, as instanced by the fact that reports in the last issue of the Congregational Year Book indicate that for that year, of all the colleges and universities in the United States, only Amherst and Yale were represented by a larger number of men preparing for the work of the ministry in Congregational seminaries; and this does not take account of the constant stream of men going to the seminaries of the Presbyterian church and into medical schools to be fitted for the work of missions. (See p. 13.)



Historical Sketch.

As early as 1843 there was some discussion of the need and possibility of a college for the new region opened to settlement by the Black Hawk war in the Northwest Territory. In June, 1844, a general convention of the churches of the Northwest was held at Cleveland, Ohio, at which education received much attention. Returning delegates decided to call a convention at Beloit in August, 1844, to plan for the location of institutions for Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa.

Three more conventions were held—all in Beloit, for it was felt from the outset that Beloit was the most probable place. The first meeting of the trustees was held October 23rd, 1845. The charter, as shown farther on, was approved by the Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin, February 2nd, 1846. Middle College, the first College building, was begun in the autumn of 1846. The first Freshman class began work November 4th, 1847, under the instruction of Mr. S. T. Merrill, reciting in the basement of the old stone church and later in a private house. Professor J. J. Bushnell came in April, and Professor Joseph Emerson in May, 1848; Professor William Porter in September, 1852; Professor J. J. Blaisdell in September, 1859. Rev. Aaron L. Chapin was elected President November 21st, 1849, and was inaugurated July 24th, 1850. On his resigning the Presidency June 29th, 1886, the Rev. Edward D. Eaton was elected his successor and was inaugurated November 4th, 1886.

Little by little the College has grown in means, in buildings, in teachers, and in pupils. It had only the Classical course till 1874; the Philosophical course was added in that year; the Science course in 1892. Women were admitted to the College classes in September, 1895, and were first graduated in 1898. The College has recently come into much closer relations to the academies and the high schools of the region; this year their graduates form nearly three-fourths of the Freshman class. During the past ten years the institution has more than doubled its attendance and its endowments, has greatly increased its faculty, has

added six buildings and refitted all the others; has very greatly improved its equipment, and diversified and enriched its courses. Over four thousand young men and young women have been enrolled as students since the College was founded.

The founders and most active early friends of the College were chiefly Congregationalists and Presbyterians, but it has always had warm support from many branches of the Christian church, and it has striven to deserve the confidence of all men. It proposes to continue to be evangelical and unsectarian. It was started with the conviction that thoroughness in education was as good a thing for the West as for the East, and that a thorough and rounded education must combine learning, morality, and religion. The strenuous endeavor is made to teach the heart as well as the mind, and to give a personal care that shall reach the individual needs of every student. The lives and the work of its former students constitute the best evidence of its spirit and of its success.



Present Needs.

In order to maintain the standards of scholarship and equipment necessary to keep pace with the educational progress of the day, without which the College cannot be successful in attracting strong students, several departments must soon be strengthened. Of these needs, three are especially urgent.

A GYMNASIUM.

The need of a gymnasium has become so pressing as to have a large bearing upon the future success of the college. Two principal reasons make it a matter of the greatest importance.

The building is needed to maintain the health of the students. The large number of students who support themselves wholly or in part by mental and indoor labor need a place where the maximum amount of systematic physical culture may be obtained for a minimum expenditure of time. Since college athletics, too, throughout the country have done an immeasurable service in making mentally strong men into strong men physically, athletics must be maintained, and the proposition of doing so is a serious burden without the inspiration of adequate training quarters. So, for every class of student the gymnasium is a vital need.

As a business proposition, the building is needed for the interesting of prospective students. One of the largest problems of a small college is to make its student life attractive. Nothing contributes so much to this end as a well equipped gymnasium. To the young candidate for entrance to college, the idea of a modern institution without a modern gymnasium is incongruous.

A building such as would well accommodate the requirements of Beloit could be erected for \$30,000.

CHAIR OF BIBLE STUDY.

One of the largest factors in the maintenance of a distinctive and serious religious thought in the college has been the offering of courses

in systematic Bible study. Heretofore the work has been in charge of various members of the faculty and clergymen of the city. The growing demands upon the time of these men make it imperative that a full professorship of Biblical literature be established as soon as possible. In order to make popular the required and elective courses proposed, a man of fine powers and scholarship is needed. Mr. Henry S. Osborne of Chicago has started the fund with \$5,000, not available for this purpose until \$50,000 is raised. No other expenditure would in the end be so valuable to the work of the church in this region as this fundamental provision for the inspiration and nurture of strong young men to lives of definite Christian service. Any sum from \$100 to \$45,000 given or left as a legacy for this purpose will serve to place the great literature of the Bible in its fitting relation to the other literatures of the world.

LIBRARY ENDOWMENT.

A college cannot do its finest work without the amplest equipment of books. Beloit's Library of 30,000 volumes is the result of many sacrificing efforts. The funds from which books in the past have been supplied are in part exhausted and in part inadequate to the needs. Volumes on subjects of the natural and political sciences, history, philosophy, literary criticism and religious thought are constantly being published, without which the college courses cannot be progressive. An endowment of \$50,000 ought to be provided for the Library at once. Any sum, however small, devoted to this purpose will reach a vital spot. Small sums from \$10 to \$100 will provide particular works the Library should possess.

The corporate name of the college, to be used in wills and other legal papers, is: "The Board of Trustees of Beloit College."



A Plan in Which Anyone May Participate.

In arranging your benevolences for next year, may not the plan suggested in the following paragraphs merit a place in your list:

You are invited to become a member of the Beloit College Living Endowment Association. You can do this by signing and returning the enclosed pledge.

If you are not already familiar with the purpose and plan of the Association, we may be permitted to say that it was organized in order to secure the *annual financial support of all the friends of Beloit College*. This it proposes to do through the medium of a permanent organization which shall include within its membership everyone who can and will contribute annually to the support of the College. It is believed that the sustained assistance of such an Association will prove a valuable addition to the endowment of the College.

While the Association will gladly receive larger contributions from those who are willing and able to make them, it is particularly anxious to enlist the help of those who cannot afford to make large gifts. In order that those whose pledges must be small may not be deterred from joining the Association for that reason, the constitution provides that *in no case shall the amount of any pledge be made public*.

First of all we want *members*, and he whose annual gift is but one dollar will enter as completely into membership in the Association as he whose annual contribution is one hundred dollars. Then we want all of these members to remain *permanent members*. If you so desire you may increase or diminish the amount of your contribution as your varying circumstances may render such a change desirable or necessary; but in any event, *stay in the Association*.

The College needs your continuing support.

Owing to its increasing expenses and the decreasing rates of interest, its income from the endowment is insufficient. It is absolutely essential for the success of any college that its work be enlarged along various lines to keep abreast of the growth in the various branches which a college course should cover. This has been done in the past at Beloit, and it must be done in the future.

If the annual gifts of the members of this Association could average ten dollars each, the assistance so rendered would soon attain substantial proportions.

If possible, please arrange to pay your first year's subscription by March 1, 1903, so that it can be applied on this year's work, but, whether you can do this or not, join the Association and join *now*.

If you desire further particulars address the undersigned.

Very truly yours,

JOHN V. NORCROSS, Secretary,
702 Marquette Building, Chicago.

CLARENCE S. PELLET, President,
159 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Small sums sent from time to time by those not regular members of the Association will be added to this fund. Pledges or cheques may be sent to E. B. Kilbourne, Assistant Treasurer, Beloit, Wis.



New Members of the Faculty.

The Faculty of the College has been strengthened this year by the coming of three new men.

"A recent and additional honor has been conferred upon Professor Abram Ray Tyler, A.G.O., who with the beginning of this college year assumed charge of the Musical department of Beloit College. He has been appointed the official representative for the West of the American Guild of Organists. In that capacity, it is his office to examine and pass upon the merits of any one seeking membership in that musical order. He was for several years secretary of the organization.

"Mr. Tyler was born December 24, 1868, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He studied music with William Mason, Edward M. Bowman and Dudley Buck. The latter may be said, however, to be practically responsible for his entire musical education.

"Since 1886 he has been organist in a number of New York's great churches, playing during the recent years in the Church of the Pilgrims, of which Dr. Richard Storrs was the famous pastor.

"In Brooklyn he was for years a member of the advisory board of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

"Since coming to Beloit, in September, he has taken up the work which the venerable Professor B. D. Allen so successfully conducted.

"Mr. Tyler is so interested in the work among college students that he laid down important positions in Brooklyn and made considerable pecuniary sacrifice to come to Beloit."—*Milwaukee Journal*.

Robert K. Richardson, Ph.D., who assisted for a part of last year in the department of History, has come this year as Assistant Professor of History. Mr. Richardson graduated at Yale in 1898, earning his Master's degree from Columbia the year following. After studying in Paris and in the English archives for two years, he returned to Yale to prepare his Thesis on the Pontificate of Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, for which he received in 1902 the degree of Ph.D. The results of Mr. Richardson's recent investigations and travels will greatly strengthen the department.

William A. Hamilton, M.A., who comes to the department of Astronomy and Mathematics, is a graduate of Indiana University, where he also received the degree of M.A. in 1899. Mr. Hamilton has had a valuable experience in educational work, having served as superintendent of public schools, as Instructor of Mathematics at Indiana University, as Professor of Mathematics in California School of Mechanical Arts, San Francisco, and as trustee of Manchester College in Indiana. He has completed his residence work, and his thesis on the "Accuracy of the Elements of the Orbits of Comets" has been accepted for the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

What Money Will Accomplish.

\$10 annually from fifty persons will support the Chair of Music.

\$36 will pay the year's tuition for a needy student.

\$60 will provide for all the college dues of a student for one year.

\$200 will defray a student's expenses for room, board and college dues for a year.

\$500 will provide the Physics Laboratory with apparatus necessary to the work of the department.

\$500 will buy much needed material for experimentation in Psychology.

\$1,000 will endow a scholarship.

\$15,000 will start and name the Gymnasium fund.

\$30,000 will build the Gymnasium.

\$45,000 will complete the Bible Chair Endowment.

\$50,000 is needed for the library.

\$50,000 will endow a professorship.

Pictures and other works of art given to the Art Hall are of the highest value in refining the college life.

Books. Many persons have in their private libraries works that should be of permanent value somewhere. Such are most widely used in a college library.

Bequests for any work of the college should use the corporate name, "The Board of Trustees of Beloit College."

Reasons for the Advantage of the Small Christian College in Inspiring Right Motives.

1. The small size of the college community. The thought and character of each individual is known as it is and there is no chance for false pretension or unreality in the life of any.

2. "In the large colleges the students have no time to think. In my experience in Princeton, I have found that the best thinkers were those who came from the little unknown colleges of the middle West."—Bliss Perry, Editor *Atlantic Monthly*. Whoever thinks honestly will likely in the end think rightly.

3. The student life is more democratic and spontaneous. The sons of rich and poor live together and know each other intimately.

4. Greater spirit of work. The idler is not popular. Whoever is not a worker is without influence in the student life. In Beloit, this is partly due to the fact that no special students are admitted and the requirement that everyone take full time serves to eliminate all that class of students who do not come for purposeful work. "It is pretty well understood now that the place for study, that is, the place where study is required, is the small college; that in the university the student may, in the college he must study."—George Harris, President Amherst College.

5. The student religious organizations are able to gain the attention of the whole body of students,* so that none may be without their influence. This results in a larger percentage of membership in these organizations than large universities ever have, and, what is of still greater importance, these leaders of the Christian thought are also the social, athletic and literary leaders of the student life.

6. The close relation of friendship between professor and student results in more frequent personal conferences between them, and these have been the inspiration of many noble lives. "I value these little communities as affording students personal superintendence and aid which they miss under a purely professorial system."—Goldwin Smith.

7. Direct fostering of religious thought by every wise means, lectures on Christian Evidences and Ethics, addresses by visiting lecturers, and Vesper discourses.

PRESIDENT HOLDEN OF WOOSTER UNIVERSITY HAS RECENTLY PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING TABLE, SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE NUMBERS OF GRADUATES FROM THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGES AND THE SECULAR INSTITUTIONS WHO ENTER THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY:

	From Christian Colleges	From Secular Colleges
From Alabama	7	None
" Arkansas	7	None
" California	7	5
" Colorado	5	None
" Connecticut	72	None
" Delaware	8	None
" Florida	3	None
" Georgia	9	1
" Illinois	157	None
" Indiana	55	1
" Iowa	75	2
" Kansas	44	3
" Kentucky	21	None
" Maine	23	None
" Maryland	26	2
" Massachusetts	117	None
" Michigan	55	14
" Minnesota	47	15
" Mississippi	8	3
" Missouri	54	1
" Nebraska	20	12
" New Hampshire	12	None
" New Jersey	79	None
" New York	202	5
" North Carolina	13	3
" North Dakota	8	1
" Ohio	248	6
" Oregon	5	2
" Pennsylvania	245	9
" Rhode Island	28	None
" South Carolina	25	1
" South Dakota	12	5
" Tennessee	37	3
" Texas	5	5
" Vermont	3	3
" Virginia	29	None
" Washington	4	None
" West Virginia	8	2
" Wisconsin	24	9
" Wyoming	None	1

That is, there were in 1900-1901, *one thousand seven hundred and seven* students from the Denominational or Christian colleges in the various theological seminaries, and *one hundred and fourteen* from the secular or state colleges and universities. These figures show from what source the ministers come. Shall, therefore, the Christian colleges be maintained and strengthened?

Why Give to Beloit in Particular?

Because Beloit is more than a local institution. The wide reputation for scholarship of the highest order which the college has enjoyed, together with its favorable location—ninety miles from Chicago and eighty-five miles from Milwaukee—has enabled it to attract strong students. Prospective students of the best powers will not go where the scholarship and equipment is not of the very first grade. In view of the constant growth of the western universities, it is of most vital importance that at least a few of the smaller western institutions be maintained upon a sufficiently high grade to attract thither the best of the young men and women looking to higher education. Beloit, because of her strategic position and large equipment, has particularly hopeful possibilities of thus bringing in students of the highest ability, and this advantage should be fostered so that many strong men will seek this rare combination of thorough scholarship and the advantages of the small college. The number of strong useful men which Beloit has in the past sent out to do honorable service the world round form the best possible reason why that number should be increasingly enlarged each year. This the college cannot hope to do without advancing, at least along the lines suggested in the foregoing pages.

In a day when education is too much touched with the commercial and special spirit, when public spirited business and professional men are so much needed, when the work of the church and of missions is calling for strong men as never before, Beloit College stands out an exceptional possibility as a Source of Supply whence may come men not only of right motives but of the ability which will make those motives widely effective.

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